## FOUGHT ALL THE WAY BACK.

Allies Almost in Despair When They Took the Arsenal.

disturbance in Tientsin and there

n further guards. The Chinese objected and ending further troops developed, particularly

consular body. Several times in the course of left the meeting for private conference. At last Capt. McCalla settled the matter by was going to Pekin. 'My Minister is in danger," he said, "and

asks for help. I am going."

The British were similarly minded. It was bout I o'clock when Capt. Jellicoe, Admiral Seymour's Chief of Staff, made signal from Taku the fleet to prepare landing partes. The answer was prompt and the parties came in on sented that reenforcements should be sent to to the station in Tientsin and found no train there. Before one could be made ready a train Place was made in this train for the Americans. Admiral Seymour and Capt. McCalla expected to get to Pekin without any great trouble and thought that two days would be a long time for them to be on the road. Admiral Seymour had a private car and there was a car for baggage. There was no accommodation for the American officers, so they were crowded into this

This decisive action on the part of the Americans and British had determined the others to go also. The Germans and Russians landed parties at Tongku and the others sent detachments from the guards they had already established at Tientsin. The British train left Tientsin at 9:30 in the morning It was designated afterward as train No. 1. There were British sailormen and marines and 112 American sailormen on it. Two other trains started that day, one known as train No. 2, with more British. and the Austrians and Italians and Japanese. Train No. 3 brought the rest of the British and the Germans. On the next day the Russians and French started out in a train by themselves known afterward as train No. 4. The total force was: British 915; Americans, 112; Italians, 40; Austrians, 25. French, 100; Germans, 450; Russians, 112, and Japanese, 54. The British had three 9-pounder muzzle-loaders, three Maxims and three Nordenfeldts. The Americans had the 3-inch field gun from the Newark and a Colt automatic. The Russians had a field gun and the Italians a machine gun. The Germans had two machine guns, and on a truck ahead of the engine of their first train the British had mounted a 6-pounder Hotchkiss quick-

is Pietsang. Then comes Yangtsun, and then Lofa. That is, these are the principal stations; there are several little stopping places of no particular importance. On the first day, June 10, everything went all right with the expedition up as far as Lofa. There was only one place where the track had been destroyed and that required only half an hour's work for repairs. The expedition had supplies of the smaller materials required for repairs, such as Curry, the chief engineer of the railroad, was road staff with him and a few coolies. Most of the actual work of track repairing was done by cans contributing principally. Whenever it came to driving spikes the cooles did the work;

Lois was reached on the afternoon of June 10. It was an important place, for there the engines could be watered. All the smaller stations un to that point had been looted and burned. The station at Lola had been wrecked and the tracks badly form up. It was decided to stop there for the night and to repair the sidings so that the trains could be shifted about if it was desired. Trai is 2 and 3 cought up with No. 1 here. The next morning, June 11, No. 4 with morning before starting on beyond Lofa there was a conference of all the commanding officers of the different nationalities to discuss the situa-

command of the forces of different nationalities, at Lofe station, Morday, June 11th: First-That some lutther organization is required to

which are: (a) To reopen communication by railway

and our national interests in that city. (b) To assist the Chinese Government to restore peace and order in

ever his nationality, be treated as the commander thereof. (b) That any instructions I have addressed to that train be sent to him. He will be in easy communication with the officers commanding the forces in his train, and will at once confer with them. (c) That whenever we stop for the night, as soon panied by or passed out by an officer of his own service who will be responsible for his conduct and

each nation in turn, according to the number, and beginning with the British, as there are most of them.

dered by an officer of each nationality this forenoon, and when agreed upon be adopted for present use. Also steam whistles of engines for trains to show

the officer commanding the train, whenever required by the engine driver, or any other work to be done

rain was rieged oit. It was really a part of No. 1 train, but it preceded the cars in which the troops travelled.

BOXERS APPEAR.

By 8 o'clock in the afternoon of June 10 the up track had been repaired for about three miles beyond Lofa. The men were hard at work when the rew was the troops of the miles beyond Lofa. The men were hard at work when the rew was the time some distance ahead of the train, and it seemed that the Boxers were coming. The work party was at this time some distance ahead of the train, and it seemed that the Boxers were trying to cut it off. They were coming down the track on both sides of the line, and there was some cavalry with them, which prudently kept well in the rear. The Boxers were very bold and came straight down to the attack. They were a mixed lot and had no sort of military formation. Hed was their color. They had it allover themselves, It was in great natches on their coats and hats and it had been braided into their pictalls. There were a few riff-s among them, but for the most part they carried only long swords and spears with red tassels on the hits and handless.

This is the first time the troops of so many nationalities had been called upon to fight to get them into their proper places quickly. In the midst of the confusion some one with a good voice shouted. The men were scattered about the train, and it was a little difficult to get them into their proper places quickly. In the midst of the confusion some one with a good voice shouted. "Main the train" Every Jackie who understood English answered and tha made matters all the worse, because it was not in the train that the men were wanted, but on the ground where they could fight. It did not take long to get them there, however, and then they were formed into six commanies and advanced to meet the Boxers who by this time were pretty close. The Boxers were being time by stopping to chin-chin Joss, kowtowing and going through a lot of finitastic motions, waying their arms and brandishing their swords and spears. The hings

night there.
MORE OBSTACLES ARISE.

track and sidings, and all hands camped for the night there.

MORE OBSTACLES ARISE.

If to this time there had been no doubt in the mind of any one about getting to Pekin all right. The difficulties had proved to be far greater, than had been anticipated, but they were not deemed insurmountable. The command was in good health and spirits, and supplies were plentiful. Besides the road was open behind them and more could be brought up from Tientsin. A supply train was running between Tientsin and the expedition and it had no trouble. It simply would require more time than had been calculated at the start.

Beyond Lang-Fang the road was badly broken up. Capt. McCalla was put in charge of the construction train with the intention of pushing on up the line while the other trains stayed at Lang-Fang and made the repairs necessary at the station. The sidings had to be put in again so that the trains could be shifted about. Capt. McCalla took along Curry and the other railroad men with their cooles. He told Curry that whenever anything was wanted it the request was made to him it would be granted if it lay in his power or that of his men to do what was required. The damage to the track beyond Lang-Fang had been done but a short time before the party got there and it naturally seemed likely that there would be more trouble with the Boxers. The war raink at the station had been destroyed, but there was a well from which the engines could be watered. Beyond Lang-Fang there was no place where water could be had except Pekin.

The construction train pushed on beyond Lang-Fang on the afterneon of June 12, and the other trains got a little distance out of the town. There camp was made for the night, Lieut. Smith of the British cruiser Aurora, with three officers and ferty-four men, was left to guard the station at Lang-Fang and trevent more damage to the line. Fariy on the moroling of June 13 the construction train went shead. It had gone but a little distance when the Boxers appeared. They came down in the train with a rush,

Maxim gun and after that it was soon over. The Boxers came clear to the bayonets and several of them were killed that way one British officer drove his sword through a Boxer's mouth. Several Boxers got beyond the engine of the head train. When the Boxers had been driving officer drove his sword through a Boxer's mouth. Several Boxers got beyond the engine of the head train. When the Boxers had been driving officer was detailed, who gathered up 102 dead and buried them in a ditch near the track. The ailies lost no one.

The working party with the construction train on ahead heard the firing and knew that a fight was on. They were not attacked themselves, so the guns heard by the people in the trains just as the Boxers appeared must have been gingals fired by the Chinese. It seemed, from later experiences of the expedition, to be a custom of the gunners among the Boxers to remuin well out of range and blaze away with their gingals in safety. The working party was made up of detachments of Americans, British and Jar anesse. The Americans were under Cadet Taussig It happened that neither the Americans nor the Japanese had taken their rides with them, relying rartly perhaps on the 6-pounder on the truck ahead of the engine, and partly on their helief that they would seen to Boxers. When the Boxers did come the Americans were not only surprised but disgusted and said uncomplimentary things about themselves, but the little danalese, without washing any time at all, went

OUTLOOK GROWS WORSE.

About 5:30 that evening a handcar worked by four men came up from Lota with word from Lieut. Colomb that 15:00 Boxers were attacking that station. Train No. 2, with the Endymions and Japanese was ready on the track and it was sent down at once to the support of Colomb's little force. The reenforce words found that the Boxers had been beater

off with a loss of more than a bundred, but for the first time they had succeeded in wounding two of our men. They had been armed with rifles for the most part and had had two small guns which Colomb's men swore fired horse shoes. Both the men wounded were bit by missiles from one of these guns. Colomb and a machine gun planted on the platform of the station, and to it the little party ewed their salvation. The Boxers could not stand before its fire. The reenforcements arrived in time to hurry the retreat, but when it was all over the train returned to Lang-Pane. There two cars were detached and sent down to Lofa again to help out Colomb in case of further trouble.

On June 15 the construction train continued working toward Anting. The others remained at Lang-Pang limishing the work about that place and sending out foraging oration. The engine which had been sent down to Lofa the evening before returned and reported the track below that place as being badly broken. This definite break is the communication with Tientsin was a serious business, requiring immediate attention and remedy. At the same time word came back from the construction train that at a little village this side of Anting the track was ruined, he roadbed dug up, seepers, lish plates and spikes carried off, and rails twisted beyond repair. The Chinese must have had allot of men and worked like benyers to destroy the track so thoroughly as they did. They had apparently no appliances for bending the rails and the rails showed no evidence of having been heated. It seemed more likely that the Chinese had done it by main strength, the force of numbers.

of numbers.

In the afterneon an officer of the station guard at Lofa came up to Lang-Fang on a handcar and reported that three large bodies of Boxers had been seen moving about neutron station and that an aftack was expected to work had, with the branch and Italians.

Camp was made for the night of June 19 about two and a half miles below the Yangtsun bridge, so little progress having been made because of the grounding of the junks. The march was resumed early on the morning of June 20, but not early enough to suit the Americans. That happened throughout the return; the Americans were always ready to go earlier in the morning than any of the others. It seemed to take the others longer to make their preparations for the day. The camp was chosen in a bend of the river. The banks are well built up with a mud levee and across this bend ran a road built well above the level of the country. This offered a natural protection and was easily guarded. The junks were made fast to the bank on the bend, inside the lines. No men were sent across the river because there was no anticipation of attack from that direction. Back from the river bank on the other side, about a thousand yards, was a canal with rather deep water. The Chinese knew better than to be caught by the Europeans between this canal and the river, asshey surely would have been if they had attempted to attack from that side.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE MARCH.

It was something after 9 o'clock this morning. June 20, when the first Boxers were seen. They were coming up from a village down river from the column. Capt. McCalla had the 3-inch field gun brought up, and after it had been first defeating the bring of the first o

will and the stout heart of Capt. McCalla were of inestimable value. The young officers with him were inspired by his example and they spread among the men a confidence that was of the greatest importance to all the rest of the column. The British and the Germans and Japanese were like the Americans. The never-say-die element was beginning to be differentiated clearly.

Camp that night was made in a fine place in a big bend of the river between two villages. The nights were always bitter cold, but the men had not been able to bring their blankets and they suffered greatly. This night both the villages were taken and set on fire, so that for once the men slept comfortably, warmed by the burning villages.

CONTINUOUS FIGHTING.

It was half past 7 on the morning of June

so bothersome the day before, but the 0-pounder used black powder, the first the Chinese had fired. It revealed the position of the gun at once and the British 8-pounders chased it away very quickly. Several times during the day the Chinese gun reopened from different locations and each time was quickly compelled to shift.

One reads so many times, in accounts of fighting, that "every inch of the way was contested," when nothing of the kind has happened, that when it does happen, as it did on this march, it seems difficult to convey the idea in a way that will be accepted and appreciated. "Continuous fighting" grows as monotonous to the reader, probably, as it did to those men who were doing it. The Peiho is lined with villages above Tientsin, and every village meant a fight. There is rarely a distance of half a mile between these villages. They are occupied by the men who till the land behind them and use the river for their communication with friends or members of 1-tio-Chian. Between the villages there was hardly any rest for the harassed men, because the riftes of the Chinese carry easily from village to village. Most of them are armed with Mannlichers that are sighted up to 2,800 metres, and throw their buillets a few hundred metres extra for good measure.

Chinese Regulars With The Boxers.

bullets a few hundred metres extra for good measure.

CHINESE REGULARS WITH THE BOXERS.

On this morning of June 21 it became evident very early that the regular Chinese troops were acting with the Boxers. The sword and spear business with kowtows and genufiections dropped out, and steady rife fire took its place. Three or four villages had been passed when the column came to Peitsang, half way from Yangtsun to Tientsin. Peitsang was occupied by a large force of Chinese troops, and they made a stubborn fight. They had excellent cover and inflicted many losses on the column. After nearly an hour of hard fighting the place was taken, and there was a half for a little rest. The Chinese had several field guss, which they used well, killing a few of the allies and wounding several more. Capt. McCalla cot near enough to see one of the guns, and he was sure they had several others.

Just below Peitsang the column came to a village which made the fight of the whole expedition. It was held by about 2000 Chinese regulars with artillery and cavalry. These guns were using smokeless powder and our men were unable to locate them. The rifte fire was extremely accurate and the allies suffered severely. The fighting began here about 3 o'clock and continued steadily until half past 7. The allies were unable to dislodge the Chinese and were compelled to make camp where they were. During the fighting the junks were drawn up under a high bank out of the way as much as possible but still the bullets fell all about them and occasionally one was hit, but fortunately none of those aboard was struck. Our guns had been pounding away all the time, but they had been unable to silence those of the Chinese. The 1-pounder that had been so much trouble on the previous days kept at work throughout the afternoon without cassation. Our wounded hereased tremendously this afternoon.

CAPT. M'CALLA WOUNDED.

leading should be watered. Beyond Lane-Fang the water could be incomediated in the first diling. The construction train pushed on beyond Lane-Farge and the afternoon of June 2. The construction train pushed on beyond Lane-Farge and the afternoon of June 2. The construction train water and the construction train water and the construction train water about the first diling of the first has construction train water about the first diling of the first has construction train water about a first proper and the construction train water about the first diling of the first has construction train water about the first diling of the first has constructed in train under the first diling of the first has been an extended with respect to the first diling of the first has constructed in train under the first diling of the first has been an extended with the first diling of the first has been an extended with the first diling of the first has been an extended with the first diling of the first has been an extended with the first diling of the first has been an extended with the first diling of the first has been an extended with the first diling of the first has been an extended with the first diling of the first has been an extended with the first diling of the first has been an extended with the first diling of the first has been an extended with the first diling of the first has been an extended with the first diling of the first has been an extended with the first diling of the first has been an extended with the first diling of the first has been an extended with the first diling of the fi

was now approaching the norm side of the native city of Tientsin, and was coming within range of its guns. It had been able to make butlittle more than five miles that day, and provess had been blocked entirely since 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At a conference of commanding officers it was decided to take a little rest and then try a night march, starting at 1 o'clock in the morning, to try to force their way through to Tientsin the next day. They had had no word from Tientsin for eight days—since June 13—and were not even sure that they would be safe if they could get there. Several officers have told me that they did not expect to see another night. Capt. McCalla's iron heart would admit only that the situation was very grave. The casualties had been so very heavy and the number of wounded and sick was so great that progress under the most favorable circumstances was most difficult.

swa describibled a hospital, and as soon as possible he will be removed to the naval hospital at Yokohama.

COLUMN'S SITUATION CHITICAL

The stubborn opposition on June 21 made some of the officers begin to the condition to go into an intrenched camp and want for help. Everything but service rations had been left in the trains, but it was tachment to fight its way back for more, and anyway the trains had been seen to be on fire the morning after they were abandened. Admiral Seymour had buried two boxes of personal belongings, but it is very doubtful now when it became evident that they were not going to be able to dislodge the Chinese from the village which was blocking their way it was deeded to camp for the hight and make a new effort in the morning. The Chinese from the village which was blocking their way it was deeded to camp for the hight and make a new effort in the morning. The Chinese from the village which was blocking their way it was deeded to camp for the hight and make a new effort in the morning. The Chinese from the village which was blocking their way it was deeded to camp for the night and make a new effort in the morning. The Chinese from the opposite control of the proposition of the propos

Several officers have told me that they did not expect to see another night. Capt. Me Cales have been as expert and the number of womber of wards and the armore and the capture of the ca mand, WAR MUNITIONS IN PLENTY FOUND.